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BEFORE EQUALLED BY ANY

PAPER PRINTED IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

...

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on the facts presented by active com-
mittees, who have seen the improved con-
ditions for themselves. This is an
encouraging note at this time of ap-
proach over the possible Springtime
return of cholera.

Gov. Flower had seen or investigated
for himself the matters of State which he
treated in his message. So he knew
whereof he wrote, and so it happened
that his writing, though in the plainest
prose, was never prosy.

STATE MATTER.

Gov. Flower is able to present a satis-
factory condition of State affairs in the
message he sent to the Legislature yester-
day. That a great State like New York,
with all that it has done for the
commerce of the country, should be
practically free from debt is as remark-
able as it is gratifying and speaks well
for the administration of its affairs for the
past ten years.

In his comments on the coal conspiracy
the Governor suggests that if the com-
plicity engaged in the combination enjoy
the public privilege granted by the State
the Legislature should exercise its right
to impose conditions upon the enjoyment
of those privileges that will protect the
people from unvarnished exactions. It
is to be hoped that the report of the
special committee to investigate the con-
spiracy may propose some prompt and
effective action against the combination
through the Attorney-General of the State.

Naturally Gov. Flower has considera-
ble to say about quarantine matters, in
which he took great interest during last
Summer. He strongly recommends a
liberal expenditure to improve quarantine
facilities in New York and to strengthen
the power and resources of the State
Board of Health.

This is, of course, desirable. But the
Governor's argument against a National
control of quarantine will scarcely be re-
garded as sound. There is no more vi-
olation of the "old-fashioned Jeffersonian
theory of self-government" in a National
quarantine than in a National post-office.
It is ridiculous to say that the people of
the State might as well be asked to sur-
render to the Federal Government the
control of their militia as the control of
quarantine, or the citizens of New York and
Brooklyn to yield to the State Govern-
ment the command of their local police.
A quarantine to be efficient must be as
rigid in every other port of entry and on
the Canadian border as in New York Bay.
It is a matter in which no single State
alone but the whole nation is vitally
interested. For these reasons many per-
sons believe that quarantine measures be-
long properly to the Federal Government,
which can make them uniform all over
the country.

The Governor is correct when he says
that the only effective quarantine is by a
rigid system of inspection at foreign por-
ts. But how can this inspection be
enforced except through the General Gov-
ernment, and what is there of a "central-
ized" or "paternal" character in the as-
sumption of the power by the General
Government?

It is not true Democracy to make a pa-
rade of devotion to "State Rights" when
common sense dictates that a power can
be better entrusted to the Federal Gov-
ernment than to the States, for the gen-
eral good, and for the safety of the whole
country.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners have
deemed it wise to suspend their surren-
der of the city to the Elevated Railroad cor-
poration and to abandon the attempt to
secure rapid transit. It is strongly
suspected that such a result of their
labors was contemplated from the begin-
ning, but, if so, they have not measured
correctly the extent of popular indigna-
tion, and the forcible expression of pub-
lic opinion has caused them to halt.

The elevated railroads have done a great
deal for the city, and are now an indis-
pensable accommodation. But if the peo-
ple had been satisfied with them, and had
been content with the relief of exten-
sion of their tracks and other additional
facilities would afford, there would have
been no necessity to have gone to the ex-
pense and trouble of creating a "Commis-
sion" to devise other means of rapid
transit. It would be a little ridiculous if
the very measure adopted by the people
to take the city out of the hands of the
elevated corporation should become the
instrument of putting the city more com-
pletely into its hands.

Mr. STRAIN believed that the people
should be willing to trust the Commission
because its members are "rich" and its
Chairman is "very rich." But what is
wanted of the Commissioners is a plan of
rapid transit other than the present ele-
vated structures. That is what they were
appointed to secure. If they cannot dis-
cuss this duty with them, say so and re-
sign. They were not created to perpetuate
but to supersede the present Elevated
roads.

It may be as well to wait and see what
Mayor Gilroy has to say about rapid
transit.

GREAT BROOKLYN.

Mayor Boony in his annual message to
the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yester-
day, proposes to make "Greater Brook-
lyn" in advance of "Greater New York,"
by annexing to the city all the towns of
Kings County, thus making the city and
county coterminous, as is the case in New
York. As a prolude to the union of the
two cities, the proposed annexation of the
towns is desirable and expedient. But
Mayor Boony is silent on the greater
question of union.

The Mayor finds that the debt of Brook-
lyn has increased last year over \$4,000,000.
As the net debt is now only \$1,000,000
short of the constitutional limit of 10
per cent. of the real estate valuation, the
Mayor suggests the expediency of a judi-
cial determination of the question
whether the tax certificates and water
bonds are to be deducted from the net
debt before its amount is fixed as the
limit beyond which the debt cannot be
increased.

In reference to the charges of in-
efficiency made against the Fire Department,
Mayor Boony favors thorough investiga-
tion, which he is confident will be aided
with satisfaction by all the efficient and
faithful members of the Department.

The statements of the message in re-

tion to the public health, the improved
sewerage and the repaving of the streets
are encouraging. It is to be hoped that Brook-
lyn may well be satisfied with the pro-
gress the city has made during the
past year.

CABLE TRANSIT COMING.

It is no holiday work to construct a
cable road through the city of New York.
The Broadway road, it was calculated,
would be in operation on a part of the
route early this month. Unexpected de-
lays have postponed the opening, but in
two weeks the cars will probably be run-
ning between Fifty-ninth and Thirty-
sixth streets, and will shortly after be in
order to the Battery.

It is not known how much longer it
will take to complete the Third Avenue
road. But the wonder the cables are run-
ning the better the people will be pleased,
not only because of the convenience of
the cars, but because they are tired of the
obstructions in the streets caused by the
work.

The cable roads ought to be a public
benefit in view of the public nuisance
their construction has been for many long
months.

OLD-TIME INTOLERANCE.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has
just handed down a decision confirm-
ing the conviction of the publisher of a
Pittsburg newspaper for publishing and
issuing his paper on Sunday. The prosecu-
tion was based on a law enacted in 1794
which has never been repealed.

Nearly every important newspaper in
the United States and Pennsylvania pub-
lishes a Sunday edition. Only a single
journal has been selected for prosecution.
This is hard on the Pittsburg journalist,
but his case may be intended as a test.
It proves what sort of work the Sabba-
tarians would undertake and what they
would make of the country if they had
the power to carry out their ideas. Under
a blue law enacted ninety-nine years ago
they would deprive the people of the in-
formation, instruction and luxury of their
Sunday paper.

The Supreme Court in its opinion com-
mends the act, but thinks that "a too
literal enforcement of its provisions may
lead to its repeal." Common sense ought
to lead to the repeal of all such ridicu-
lous laws, based on bigotry, intolerance
and hypocrisy. We ought to make the
statutes of all our States conform to the
progress of the age or go back to burning
witches.

HIS FORTUNE ON HIS UPPER LIP.

A Moline (Ill.) man is suing his barber
for \$5,000 damages done to his mustache
by wanton carelessness in trimming it.
This is as much as a dead man in a rail-
road accident is worth, but it is very
little for a first-class floriture mustache
like that whose destruction the Moline
man must be mourning.

A mustache may be everything to its
owner. It may fill his waking thoughts
by day and distribute itself through his
dreams by night. He may prize it as the
hotel clerk does his fourteen horse-power
diamond stud, and bestow the same care
upon it that a millionaire floridore does
upon his flower, or a new bride upon her
wedding ring.

It may have cost him something, too, in
the way of brilliant, end-earners and
hue-givers. Many a man has spent
\$50,000 in acquiring a delicate shell-pink
tint for the end of his nose, and why not
spend as much in looking after the tri-
colored treasures of his upper lip?

The Moline man ought to get his \$5,000.
Probably the loss of the services of his
mustache does him that much personal
injury. His sweetheart, who must have
prized the mustache, may mourn its ab-
sence in the gloaming—and who can esti-
mate the woundedness of his feelings
when the mustacheless Molineite is
sipping soup and misses the wadded de-
light of trailing his labial locks in the
spoon?

The singular and fatal illness which
has prevailed for some time among the
convicts at the Arkansas penitentiary is
declared by a United States physician to
be nothing less than an epidemic of
cholera. It originated in a convict labor
camp at Helena, and was at first thought
to be due to arsenical poisoning. The
prisoners were hurriedly taken back to
the penitentiary at Little Rock, and the
disease went with them. There have
been eighteen deaths up to this writing,
and more are anticipated. Government
authorities are now investigating the
trouble. Undoubtedly, good reason will
be found to recommend sweeping changes
in the Arkansas prison system.

It has been decided that a Pennsylv-
ania blue law of 1794 is still in force,
and that a Pittsburg publisher has violated it
by getting out a Sunday paper. In giving
the decision the Court, commends the
act, but says that a too rigorous enforce-
ment of its provisions may lead to its re-
peal, and that it is more dangerous from
its friends than from its foes. It is charac-
teristic of the Sunday extremists every-
where that they are doing their utmost
through the spirit of uncompromising
bigotry, to throw into disrespect that
very day for which they profess such
solicitude.

Chicago's proposed circular theatre,
with its revolving auditorium and seven
simultaneous spectacles, should give the
World's Fair visitors who drop in a dizzy
theatrical whirl.

A brand-new Temperance and Equal
Suffrage party is building in Western
Pennsylvania. There is little immediate
apprehension among the old parties that
it will come to a full bloom.

Send 25 cents for the
Xmas number of FOOD
and a "Yard of Sweet
Clover" and find out
how to get the gold.

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CHILDREN AT THE FAIR.

Mrs. Dunlap Enthusiastic About
The Columbian Exhibit.

She Contradicts the Existence of a
"Baby Checking Scheme."

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Mrs. George L. Dunlap,
Mrs. Potter Palmer's First Lieutenant, who is
also chairman and Treasurer of the Child-
ren's Building committee of the Columbian
Exposition, has been warmly and anxiously
trying to correct the misstatements in a pa-
per which is going the rounds of the news-
paper world.

"The New York World goes all over crea-
tion I am told, and any space it may give to
our work will help us very much," said Mrs.
Dunlap yesterday.

"What we most desire is a contradiction
of the statement that 'parents may check
their babies and children at the office of the
children's Home while they visit the various
departments of the Exposition.' No such
plan was ever considered, and no such re-
sponsibility will be assumed by the Board of
Ladies Managers, either."

"The wide circulation given this so-called
'checking system' has been attended by pro-
nounced opposition to our scheme."

"Letters have poured in upon us from all
quarters and in all languages, containing ad-
verse theories. Among other scares, we have
been warned against the abandonment of re-
cords for definite information."

"So, as a matter of fact, there was no
scheme at the Paris Exposition. There were
exhibits of infants and children's supplies,
but there was no educational work."

"We intend to make a specialty of educa-
tional progress; we want to educate the
mothers, teachers and guardians, and to do
this we must have the right kind of exhi-
bits. We are with us we will see that neither
harm nor discomfort befalls them."

"Our scheme is to be a model. Your Miss
Emily Huntington, of the Wilson Mission, is
particularly interested in the work. It is her
pet scheme of philanthropy."

"Her object in life is to honeycomb New
York with day nurseries, to have them oppo-
site or adjacent to the corner saloons for the
double purpose of succoring the unfortunate
little ones and showing the liquor dealers
and their patrons the innocent lives they are
degrading. If need be, Miss Huntington will
lead the crusade against the creche, drink-
ing the Exposition. Miss Love, of the New
York State Board of Lady Managers, will
conduct the work, and in order to show the
mothers of the world the most healthful,
rational and economical system of dressing,
feeding and caring for young children, infant
visits will be pressed into service."

"For instance, if a mother cares to take a
nursery lesson she can enter her child or
children at the creche or kindergarten."

"The little ones will be received at the
office by the clerk and enrolled, as at school,
by the registrar. From the health office the
newcomer will go to the bath, thence to the
dressing-room and afterwards to the creche,
where in all probability it will be ready for a
nap."

"By means of the glass walls inclosing the
creche the mother will be able from any
point in the visitors' gallery to witness the
entire performance."

"Hungry children will be fed, restless
ones will be amused and ailing tots will have
medical attention, every precaution being
taken to avert contagion."

"This creche exhibition will consume from
one to three hours; no sleeping child will be
disturbed except by the mother's request,
and as no adult will be permitted to enter the
children's section the parent will be at lib-
erty to inspect other exhibits."

"When the child is dismissed it will be
dressed in its own garments and returned as
it was received. The capacity of the entire
creche is only 100, and the time spent in it
will depend somewhat on the demands and
size of the crowd."

"There is no charity or benevolence about
the work, the sole idea being to instruct the
mothers and guardians in twentieth century
methods of keeping little folks well and
happy."

"The Children's Home is in reality a school
for parents, and will be conducted just as in
normal training. Only instead of pupil
teachers there will be pupil mothers to wit-
ness the class work. We expect, in the
majority of cases, that the mothers will sup-
ply the class, and we have absolutely no fear
of abandonment."

"American mothers don't abandon their
children, nor do foreign women who come to
this country to live, for the reason that they
struggle for existence is not what it is in
those European cities where the cases of
abandonment in a single year outnumber the
total in the whole United States."

"No child will be allowed to remain in the
Home over night, and no person with even

the suspicion of a contagious disease will be
admitted to the building."

"Just what provision will be made by the
Columbian Health Board I am unable to say,
but Dr. Owen, the President, can be depended
upon for efficient service."

"It is very likely that the health officers
will be on duty in the general office or bath
to examine the little ones. The Chicago
Board of Health will keep Dr. Owen informed
of infected neighborhoods; the addresses of
the children will be required, and those com-
ing from suspected quarters will be denied
admission."

"To guard against losing their children,
parents will be induced to remain in the im-
mediate vicinity of the exhibition in which
their boys or girls may be participating."

"Special care will be taken in the selection
of maids, matrons and assistant teachers;
they must not only be financially with but
they must understand child nature, and the
happiness of the children we expect to be not
the least noticeable feature of our exhibit."

"All the furniture we expect will be do-
nated. A New York firm will have the sole
right to supply the beds for the floor, and
books, toys, clothing and such household sup-
plies as belong to the life of the child are
coming in in quantities from all nations,
representing all ages and stages of civiliza-
tion."

"We have various schemes under consid-
eration for keeping the parents in the building
while their children are engaged. The
founders of the various systems of develop-
ment will have bureaus and assistants to
help them receive visitors, answer questions
and discuss matters. Then there will be
short lectures on food, clothing, feeding,
ventilation, exercise, etc., and polite and in-
telligent exhibitors to give any information
that may be required about books, dress and
other models."

NELSON.

"THE NEW SOUTH."

Clay M. Greene and Joseph R. Grismer's
new play called "The New South," now cur-
rent at the Broadway Theatre, is a melo-
drama pure and simple, and it will have a
long and joyous career in this popular re-
sort as the Grand Opera-House and the
Fulton Theatre have loved the play. It is
the characteristics of the bona-fide melo-
drama. Some of its scenes are grossly in-
teresting, its climaxes are all deftly made,
presumably by Mr. Grismer, and the theme
of the play is a noble one. In the recent
into the belief that they are really seeing
something new.

The bit of novelty, consisting in the
leasing of a convict, according to Georgia
statutes, by his sweetheart, who subsequently
proves his innocence, is purposeless. The
playwright has no object in the incident,
except to give the heroine a few more beads
and the hero a chance to pose. The episode,
which is apparently new to the stage, might
have been used in a far more startling man-
ner and made to stand out conspicuously
instead of being swamped in the machinery
of the play. The scene, which requires ten
days for completion, are to be joined by
the most skillful lacemakers in a pattern
which will appear as the work of the same
hand.

What the Names Mean.

The fashionable colors, or rather the fash-
ionable names for colors now in vogue, are:
Amalgam, a pale apple green.
Beige, really a beige drab.
Castor, a dark green.
Castille, a bright buff yellow.
Cognac, a bright brick red.
Daisies, a bright crimson.
Emerald, a brilliant emerald green.
Florence, a brilliant light green.
Garnet, a pale garnet red.
Moss, a medium moss green.
Mourner, an indefinite moss green.
Paradise, a bird of paradise yellow.
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